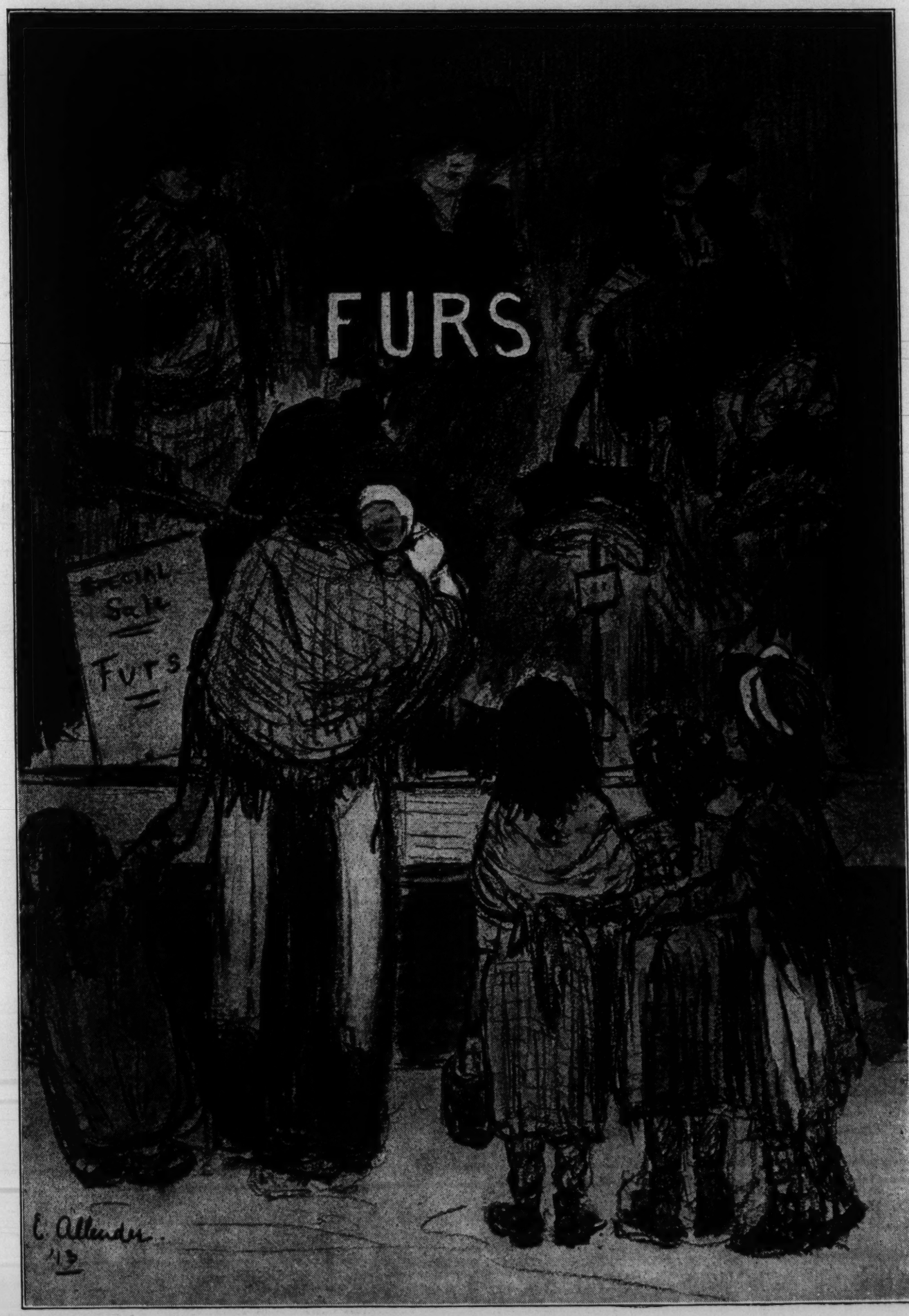
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

NOVEMBER 28, 1914



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Drawn by
Nina E. Allender

THE COMING OF WINTER

Vol. II November 28, 1914 No. 48

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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News of the Week

The Coming Session

CONGRESS will not do anything much at the coming session except to pass appropriation bills," Speaker Clark is declared to have said. "It cannot," he said, "do very much more than that as I see it. There is not going to be any extra session, I believe."

Far more important than appropriation bills is the question of the political freedom of women, which will again confront Congress during the coming session. It is intolerable that the enfranchisement of half the people of this country should be pushed aside for mere appropriation measures. Wars have been fought for this principle of enfranchising a people. Surely such a matter as appropriation bills should not be allowed to interfere with this great reform so long overdue.

Miss Lancaster and Miss McCue Welcomed Home

ONE by one the Congressional Union campaigners are returning from their work in the western states. Miss Elsie Lancaster, who has had charge of the Congressional Union forces in Utah, and Miss Anna McCue, who with Miss Margaret Whittemore has been directing the work in the state of Washington, returned to the National Headquarters of the Union this week. They will be the guests of honor and the speakers at the regular Sunday tea of the Union at the Headquarters, 1420 F Street, at half past four, November 29th.

The Advisory Council

MRS INEZ HAYNES GILMORE, author of "Angel Island" and the "Phoebe and Ernest" stories, has this week joined the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Gilmore was the first secretary of the National College Equal Suffrage League, and while living in Massachusetts was Honorary Vice-President of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

Miss Gail Laughlin is another member who has joined the Advisory Council during the week. Prior to moving to California Miss Laughlin was a prominent lawyer in Denver, and held many official positions in political, civic and philanthropic work in Colorado. She was vice-president of the Colorado College Equal Suffrage Association and director of the Woman's Clubs of Denver.

Both Mrs. Gilmore and Miss Laughlin have helped constantly during the California election campaign of the Congressional Union which Miss Lucy Burns, Vice Chairman of the Union, has been directing in that state.

Nevada Suffragists Turn to Civic Work

MISS ANNE MARTIN, president of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, arrived at the National Capital this week, fresh from the victory in her state. She announced that the Suffragists of Nevada would turn their organizations into leagues for good government and would endeavor to bring about a better civic life in Nevada.

Montana Women Plan Future Work

MISS JEANNETTE RANKIN, chairman of the Montana Equal Suffrage State Central Committee, is planning to send out a call to county chairmen, to officers and delegates elected by Good Government clubs, to meet in Helena January 6, at the beginning of the legislature. At this meeting methods and laws will be considered and work planned for the ensuing year. This promises to be the most important meeting of women ever held in Montana.

According to the latest returns, suffrage appears to have secured a majority of 3,148. Wellington D. Rankin of Helena and Judge E. K. Cheadle of Lewistown have been retained as legal counsel to protect the interests of the women, if deemed necessary.

National Children's Bureau Appoints Women Experts

ANNOUNCEMENT has just been made of the appointment of two women experts on the staff of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. They are designated as Expert on Sanitation and Social Service Expert, and are to have charge of divisions in the Bureau, working along these lines.

The Expert on Sanitation, Dr. Grace L. Meigs, is a native of Illinois, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College and of Rush Medical School (University of Chicago), and has done post-graduate work in foreign hospitals under such children's specialists as Prof. V. Pirquet of Vienna, Prof. Finkelstein of Berlin, and Prof. V. Bokay of Budapest. Dr. Meigs comes to the Children's Bureau from Cook County Hospital of Chicago, where she has been an attending physician in children's diseases. She will act in a general advisory capacity to the Bureau in matters of child health and hygiene.

Miss Emma O. Lundberg, the newly appointed Social Service Expert, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and is especially well qualified to take up this phase of the Bureau's work, through courses in child problems at the New York School of Philanthropy and the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, and by residence in various social settlements—Denison House in Boston, the College Settlement in New York, and Chicago Commons in Chicago—in addition to professional work in this field. She has done organized-charity work in Chicago and Milwaukee and since 1910 has taken an active part in social and reformative work in the State of Wisconsin. In 1912 she was made a deputy of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, making special investigations of child labor.

Women and the Minimum Wage in Wisconsin

IT is announced that women will be given a place upon the Advisory Wage Board of Wisconsin, which will make an investigation preliminary to the fixing of a minimum wage for women in Milwaukee County. Mr. Charles H. Crownhart, chairman of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, says: "The Commission desires to have women on the Board because a matter which deals with the wages of women cannot be satisfactorily handled by men alone."

More and more it is coming to be recognized that the feminine point of view is essential to any settlement of questions so intimately affecting women.

Suffrage Activities in England

IT is interesting to note the change in the activities of the English suffragists in order that they may meet the contingencies brought about by the war. Typical of them all, are the enterprises of the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, under the leadership of Sylvia Pankhurst, which has established a co-operative boot factory in which they are paying their employees 5d an hour, or a pound a week for their wages. They will also share out the additional profits at stated intervals. They have a co-operative toy factory, and have undertaken the making of women's and children's underclothing, dresses, overalls and all sorts of garments. They are also conducting clothing stalls where both new and second-hand garments may be bought at very low prices. They have a day nursery and supply eggs and milk to invalids and babies, and furnish baby outfits to prospective mothers. The women who make these garments are paid out of a fund subscribed to aid the unemployed.

The justice and efficiency of this method of relief compares markedly with the complicated system of dispensing the Prince-of-Wales Fund and the Queen's Work-room Fund, where the scale of relief is too low to meet the barest necessities of the families aided as is also the wage scale, and where the workers are not given sufficient work to enable them to earn a full week's wage, even at the meagre scale offered.

In Russia

THOUSANDS of women are replacing the men in factories, in the fields, as house porters, and as street car conductors. They are managing practically all the industries and agricultural pursuits while the men are at war. The *Novoe Vremya* correspondent states that a well known sportswoman, Mme. Kudasheva, with the consent of the military authorities, has joined the active army and is now on outpost duty. A party of village women in Russia, it has been announced, have captured some Austrian airmen after a fierce encounter. Women of all classes are throwing themselves into the industrial life of the Nation and frequently helping in actual military operations.

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The Thé Dansant at the National Capital

Afternoon a Brilliant Success

Auction of Remarkable Poster—Exhibition Dancing

ON the day after Thanksgiving, at Rauschers, occurred one of the most brilliant and delightful social functions of the season. This was the Thé Dansant of the Congressional Union which was arranged under the direction of Mrs. Dorothy Earle. The Congressional Union is famous for its charming social events, but the Thé Dansant surpassed anything previously given.

Besides the opportunity afforded every one for dancing, the committee arranged four special dances. Mr. Morgan and Miss Herriott danced the Fox Trot and the New Castle Brazilian Polka. Miss Reynolds gave a Russian dance and Miss Barnett and Miss Falkner danced the Pavlowa Gavotte.

The patronesses were: Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, Mrs. James Mitchell, Mrs. Robert Baker, Mrs. Neville Monroe Hopkins, Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. William Barrett Ridgely, Mrs. Christian D. Hemmick, Mrs. George T. Odell, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Mrs. S. C. Neale, Mrs. Robert Elmore, Mrs. John B. Henderson, widow of the late Senator Henderson, Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, wife of the inventor of the telephone, Mrs. H. A. Smith, Mrs. Morven Thompson, Mrs. Thurlow Gordon, Mrs. Ormsby McCammon, Miss Flora Wilson, daughter of the former Secretary of Agriculture, Mrs. John C. Fremont, Mrs. W. D. Connor, Mrs. Harry Cole, Mrs. John Timmins, daughter of former Vice-President Fairbanks, Mrs. Eliphalet Andrews, the well known artist who has contributed so many charming covers to the *Suffragist*, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Huntington Jackson, and Mrs. Ross Perry.

Mrs. Christian Hemmick, Mrs. John Jay White, and the Countess Dumas received.

POSTER BY EMIL SCHUMACHER, WHICH WAS AUCTIONED AT THE THÉ DANSANT

The Floor Committee was in charge of Mr. Ormsby McCammon, who was assisted, among others, by Mr. John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, Mr. Myron Parker, Dr. Nevil Monroe Hopkins of George Washington University, Mr. McCumber, Mr. T. A. Meredith, Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, editor of the National Geographical Magazine, and Count Henri de Sibour.

Miss Ruth Parker headed the Girls' Floor Committee and was aided by Miss Marion Parker, Miss Candace Howard, Miss Margaret Carrington, Miss Mary Lord Andrews, Miss Caroline Fiske, daughter of Admiral Fiske, Miss Grace Needham, daughter of the former President of George Washington University, Miss Mildred Koonce, Miss Dorothy Shuey and Miss Helen McCumber.

Among the features of the afternoon was a Fox Trot contest for which Miss Flora Wilson offered the prize. After this the poster, reproduced on this page, was auctioned by Dr. Neville Monroe Hopkins. This painting came to the Congressional Union through the kindness and interest of the artist, Mr. Emil Schumacher, one of the leaders of the post-impressionist school and an ardent Suffragist.

To add the last touch of charm to the whole occasion, was a flower table and a bevy of girls of the younger set led by Miss Ann Hopkins, bringing the spirit of youth and beauty. Miss Emily K. Perry presided over the candy table, where home-made fudge, nouget, stuffed dates, candied fruits and nuts were sold.

A group of sixteen beautiful girls from the Colonial School helped in serving tea. All wore white gowns with flowers and ribbons of purple, white and gold. The white and gold color scheme was carried out throughout the ball room, the whole place being a bower of flowers and autumn leaves.

Miss Burns Returns to Washington

MISS LUCY BURNS, vice chairman of the Congressional Union, who with Miss Rose Winslow has been campaigning in California against the Democratic candidates to Congress, returned from San Francisco this week. Miss Burns was much encouraged with the progress of national suffrage in the West. She said:

"The election campaign in California was a great success. Suffrage was made a very prominent national issue. Democratic candidates for Congress were unexpectedly put on the defensive, and resorted to strange explanations of the party's opposition to woman suffrage. At Red Bluff Judge Raker devoted a long explanation of his own making to the decision of the Democratic caucus on woman suffrage. He declared the Congressional Union had come to Washington to defeat suffrage resolutions in order to put the Democrats in the hole.' 'Ain't it funny that they are out for our Republican friends? Ain't it funny they got so much money from certain individuals?' said Mr. Raker in his own peculiar style. Mr. Church, in the Seventh Congressional District, abandoned his usual descriptions of the hills and valleys of California to aver his belief in woman suffrage. But the women of California have begun to note that these Congressmen retail the record of their party on the tariff, the record of their party on currency, the record of the party on anti-trust legislation, and then close with an eloquent statement of their personal interest in woman suffrage.

"We did not keep the Democrats out in California. The Progressive Party is strongly entrenched in that state, and they split the opposition to the Democratic candidate. But we made suffrage a national issue in California, and one that is bound to grow rapidly there. Permanent headquarters have been established in San Francisco, and are now in the hands of a local committee composed of Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Mrs. Inez Haynes Gilmore, Miss Gail Laughlin, formerly of Colorado, Dr. Mary Sperry, Mrs. Alice Park of Palo Alto, and Miss Vivian Pierce. We have held indoor and open-air meetings and gained members, in every part of the state from Redding to San Diego. The work of organizing the women voters in California will go steadily on until all the women in this country are enfranchised."

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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COLORS—PURPLE, WHITE AND GOLD

Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.

On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

Congress and the Interests of Women

VARIOUS measures of deep concern to women have been brought before the 63d Congress. It is of interest to survey the consideration accorded these matters. No more eloquent argument for the necessity of securing the direct representation of women in Congress can be afforded than by the study of the treatment given these subjects in which women are so vitally interested. We will touch here upon the bills, which are of interest to women the country over, making no attempt to deal with the more local measures which concern only the District of Columbia.

In addition to the tariff and the currency, whose intimate connection with the lives of women need not be emphasized, a number of less well known measures have been introduced which are of particular moment to women.

Probably no legislation is of more direct interest to women than that relating to pure food. Four measures were introduced in Congress to insure the purity of manufactured or cold-storage food. All were referred to committees and have received no further attention. Another important food measure, the occasion for which arose during the financial stringency when the prices of food stuffs tended to soar, was introduced by Mr. McKellar. This was a bill "declaring that persons, firms or corporations, in any manner engaged in interstate commerce business who shall become engaged or concerned in fixing of prices of any food stuffs, contrary to rules of competition, shall be guilty of a felony, and providing for their punishment." It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and remains there still.

Two homestead bills of particular interest to women were considered. One, by Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraka, "providing that the marriage of a homestead entryman to a homestead entrywoman should not impair the right of either to a patent," received no attention further than a reference to the Committee on Public Lands. The second, also introduced by Mr. Kinkaid, providing for a certificate of title to a homestead entry by female American citizens who have married with aliens, was passed by Congress and is now a law. If the first bill is not acted upon it will mean the perpetuation of the present situation whereby an entry-woman marrying a homestead patentee forfeits her title to the land, even though she has made improvements thereon, according to the conditions of the patent law.

Mr. Connolly and Senator Thompson of Kansas both introduced measures "relating to the naturalization of married women," and Mr. Kent of California introduced an amendment to a former bill "to amend Section 3 of an act entitled 'an act in reference to the ex-patriation of citizens and their protection abroad.'" These measures are to provide either for a separate citizenship status for married women, or to simplify the naturalization of American women who have married foreigners, and who have become widowed or divorced. They were referred to committees and have received no further attention.

Under the opium and drug caption, five bills were introduced to regulate the traffic in habit-forming drugs. Four of these were introduced by Mr. Harrison of New York. One "regulating the manufacture of smoking opium within the United States and for other purposes" was passed. The other three were referred to committees and remain there at present. One introduced by Mr. Mann "to regulate the transportation of habit-forming drugs in interstate and foreign commerce" remains in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, where it was referred.

A measure with which everyone is familiar because it grew out of the great Titantic disaster is the so-called Seamen's Bill, which reads: "To abolish the involuntary servitude imposed upon seamen in the Merchant Marine of the United States while in foreign ports, and the involuntary servitude imposed upon the seamen of the merchant marine of foreign countries while in ports of the United States to prevent unskilled manning of American vessels to encourage the training of boys in the American Merchant Marine for the protection of life at sea and to amend the laws relative to seamen." This bill in amended form passed the Senate and was referred to the House, where it was again amended and passed. The conference of the committees of the two bodies resulted in a disagreement. The bill was then reconsidered in the Senate and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, where it is today.

Among the most important labor bills introduced were eleven measures directly affecting the hours and wages of women and children. These were referred to committees and have progressed no further. Among them are measures "for amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power to regulate employment of women and of persons under the age of twenty-one," "a bill to prevent child labor in factories and mines," and "a bill to prevent employment of females in mills and factories for a longer period than eight hours."

Besides these specific bills, there were those which would indirectly affect women and children, such as a bill "to create a Bureau of Labor Safety in the Department of Labor," introduced by Mr. Lewis of Maryland. This was amended and passed the House and was then referred to the Senate Committee on Labor, was debated, and is now on the calendar of the Senate. There were also three bills to provide for a national employment bureau. These got no further than the committee to which they were first referred. Four bills, which were intended to eliminate the sale of goods made by convict labor at reduced prices, dealt with the transportation by interstate carriers, or were directly prohibitory of the importation, or manufacture, or sale of goods by convict or reformatory labor. None of these received adequate attention. Another important labor measure was introduced by Senator Sheppard of Texas "directing the Secretary of Labor to investigate and report upon mortality incident to various wage earners." This purposed to give wage earners greater protection during their hours of labor. It was passed by the Senate, but nothing further has been done with it.

All of these measures are exclusive of resolutions in regard to working men's compensation and employers' liability laws with which we have not sufficient space to deal at this time.

It need hardly be pointed out that it is well that woman's point of view should be represented in the settling of these matters so closely concerning her.

Democratic Women and Suffrage

Deputation to the President, January 6

PRESIDENT WILSON has consented to receive on Wednesday, January 6, a deputation of Democratic women who will wait upon him to request him to support the passage of the proposed constitutional amendment enfranchising women, known in this Congress as the Bristow-Mondell amendment.

Of all the deputations which have appealed to the President to throw the weight of his influence into the scale in behalf of this great reform measure, drafted by Susan B. Anthony in 1874, urged by the Suffragists of the country before every successive Congress, and for the active support of which the Congressional Union for woman suffrage was organized, the women who will go to the White House on January 6 will be in a position to make the strongest possible appeal to the Chief Executive.

They are of the party of which the President is the titular head. The Wilson and Marshall League, of which Mrs. George A. Armes, who will lead the deputation, is one of the branch presidents, was formed during the last presidential campaign at the suggestion of Mr. Wilson, and worked faithfully and efficiently in behalf of his election. Not only will the Wilson and Marshall League be represented, but there will also be included in the deputation many of the most prominent Democratic women of the country, who will arrive in Washington early in January to attend the convention of the National Woman's Democratic League, and who have signified their desire to join the delegation which is being organized by Mrs. Armes.

Arrangements for the interview with the President were consummated last Monday afternoon. Mrs. Armes, accompanied by Mrs. Julia Nicoll, wife of Judge C. E. Nicoll of Virginia, visited the White House on Thursday, November 19, to prefer her request. She was met by Secretary Tumulty, to whom the idea did not, apparently, convey a strong appeal. He suggested that the President had already received a number of deputations in behalf of the proposed constitutional amendment enfranchising women, and had clearly stated his position thereon.

THE LEADER OF THE DEPUTATION
Mrs. George A. Armes, President of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Wilson and Marshall League

"The President has never expressed himself upon this subject to us," replied Mrs. Armes. "He has never even heard the views of the Democratic women who have so loyally supported him. As women this measure is very near our hearts, and as Democrats, who wish to remain Democrats, we desire to present for his consideration facts which we feel to be of importance to us and to our party. We feel certain the President will accord a few moments of his time to women who have labored devotedly in his behalf."

Mr. Tumulty replied without conviction that he would place the matter before the President. He could not, of course, make the engagement on his own responsibility.

In the afternoon Mrs. Armes called at the White House to hear the result of Mr. Tumulty's mission. She waited in vain, and returned the following day. Mr. Tumulty, it appeared, had not arrived. Some hours later she was informed he had just gone. On Saturday, though, she remained in the White House offices the entire day, Mr. Tumulty did not appear. It was learned later that he was suffering from a cold.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Armes again called at the White House and was received by Rudolph Forster, executive clerk. Mr. Forster was armed with an engagement book of impressive proportions.

"Now," said Mr. Forster, "we can arrange this. Mr. Tumulty saw the President this morning, and he said it would give hm great pleasure to receive the Democratic ladies. And now," he asked, "how many ladies will be present? We wish to know," he explained, "in order to decide whether the reception shall take place in the President's office or the East Room."

Mrs. Armes replied that the deputation would probably include fifty representative Democratic women. Mr. Forster said that, in that case, the President would receive them in the East Room at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and Mrs. Armes expressed her appreciation.

"The Democratic women, those of the National Wilson and Marshall League, those of the National Women's Democratic League, and those belonging to no particular organization," said Mrs. Armes, "have worked long and earnestly for the welfare of the Democratic Party. In going to President Wilson to ask him to take up the suffrage question and use his great influence and power to push it through Congress during this present session, we feel that we are working not only in the interest of suffrage, but in the true interest of our beloved party. It is absolutely essential for the future welfare of the Democratic Party that it recognize the tremendous growth of suffrage sentiment and give its support to the suffrage movement before it is too late.

"Now that the tariff, the currency, the Panama tolls question, and so many other measures in which the President and the party leaders were deeply interested, are out of the way, we feel that the opportunity has come for the suffrage question to receive the consideration which has been so long overdue."

Among the women who will go to the White House on January 6 are Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware, daughter of Thomas F. Bayard, who served as Secretary of State in President Cleveland's cabinet and as our first Ambassador to Great Britain during the second Cleveland administration; Mrs. Ellis Logan, president of the District of Columbia branch of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and a prominent member of the National Wilson and Marshall League; Mrs. Bertha Lincoln Heustis, president of the American League of Pen Women and also influential in the Wilson and Marshall League; and Miss Alberta Hill, who was in charge of the office force of the pre-convention Wilson Headquarters, and later assistant in charge of the organization bureau of the Democratic National Committee for President Wilson's campaign.

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Pageants as a Means of Suffrage Propaganda

By HAZEL MACKAYE

Director of the Mission Pageant, Author and Producer of the Suffrage Tableau in Washington, etc.

FOUR very practical problems must be solved daily by every suffrage organization in the country in its campaign for the vote. These are:

1. To convert people to suffrage.
2. To keep the movement constantly before the public.
3. To stimulate interest and co-operation among members.
4. To make money to carry on the campaign.

Now, I believe that in organized pageantry we find the elements which successfully solve all four of these problems. Let us consider them, one by one.

THE first is "to convert people to suffrage." In spite of the fact that it seems preposterous to any good Suffragist today that there can remain a single doubt in the world as to the righteousness of votes for women, there are still many hundreds of thousands of male voters and an equal number of female "subjects" who are skeptical about the subject.

The work of propaganda is still bitterly necessary —alas! in every state in the Union.

I cannot take the time here to enlarge much upon this subject. I can only state my firm belief that a pageant has more power to convince people of the truth of our cause than any other means. A pageant is a forceful and vivid form of drama. It combines the medium of the spoken word, the dance, pantomime, stirring music, masses of people in striking costumes, strong contrasts in situation, in its appeal. It is an intensely moving thing to witness. When our emotions are swayed, our very innermost being is touched. The light comes to us in a single flash, instead of by dim and cautious flickerings.

I do not speak from theory alone, but from actual experience. Perhaps the most striking instance of what a pageant can do to make converts is afforded by the Metropolitan Pageant written by Margaret Tuttle, which was given at the Metropolitan Opera House in May, 1913. I cannot personally speak of what it did on that occasion, but I know what it did when it was repeated in Cleveland in May, 1914. At that performance, people were asked to sign the petitions before the performance began, but many refused to do so. After they had witnessed the spectacle, however, and had breathed in the beauty, the sincerity, the majesty of what had taken place upon the stage, and had been filled to the brim with its spiritual message, those same people, upon leaving the theatre, eagerly asked to be allowed to reconsider their decision and to place their names upon the list. As one man said, "No one could witness that noble spectacle and have a doubt left in his mind that human beings capable of so lofty and beautiful a thing were unworthy of the vote, and that, for his part, he felt that if any man, after witnessing this pageant, should still deny women the right to vote, that such a man should be summarily disposed of then and there." For the purpose of propaganda, a pageant can hardly be surpassed.

OUR second problem is "to keep the cause constantly before the public." As a news-provoker a pageant has possibilities second to none save, perhaps, a "hikers" campaign. Two months before the pageant was held in Washington on March 3, 1913, the papers were filled with stories concerning it. Not a day passed without some item of interest being eagerly seized upon by the press. First, there were the women who were organizing the pageant, and all the numerous "stories" attaching to them. Then, came the notables who were to take part, Nordica, Mary Shaw, and the final substituting for these names of those of Hedwig Reicher and Sarah Truax. It was even stated in a New York paper that a Suffragist, whose picture accompanied the statement, was to pose on the Treasury steps as "Hope," and would greet the new President upon his arrival in the city in a beautiful tableau, together with other "suffragettes." This item, although scarcely redounding to the credit of the accuracy of newspaper statements, nevertheless aroused the greatest interest in what the "suffragettes" were proposing to do. Then came the actual event. Newspapers throughout the country gave lengthy "write-ups" of it. It was commented upon everywhere and was even cartooned, the greatest publicity compliment that could be paid.

The problem of publicity, therefore, is successfully solved by a pageant for as many weeks as it takes to prepare it.

LIBERTY SCENE FROM SUFFRAGE PAGEANT GIVEN ON THE TREASURY STEPS IN WASHINGTON, MARCH 3, 1913

OUR third problem is "to stimulate interest and co-operation among our members." In other words, to keep everyone busy and to draw in other workers at the same time. What arouses greater interest and enthusiasm among the average woman than to look forward to taking part in a dramatic performance! There is something about the fascination of appearing behind that mysterious curtain we have gazed at so often from the front (if the performance be indoors), that makes our blood tingle—and our hearts begin to beat. To enter to a blaze of trumpets in a sweeping costume with a banner or a wand, or a star upon one's brow, whether it be down lofty steps or through winding paths of greensward, makes the commonplace days of one's ordinary life seem drear and dry, indeed. There is no use in denying that this kind of thing stimulates an interest that no street meeting or convention or any other form of demonstration can possibly arouse.

And it is absolutely necessary to have co-operation in a pageant, else the whole thing fails. I have known of only one instance where there was the slightest suspicion of the ordinary desire with which amateurs are credited, of seeking the center of the stage, in any of the suffrage pageants that I have had the honor to be associated with. That instance, I am glad to be able to say, was not afforded by a Suffragist, but by a girl with "professional" ambitions who sought this occasion to be before the public eye. Under the most trying conditions of rehearsing, even when there were no costumes at the final dress rehearsal, every participant has stood by his post like a soldier to his gun, with a magnificent performance as the result. Friendships are made in this way, closer and more vital interest in the movement, a keener sense of the "get together" spirit is developed by association in a form of drama where the personal emphasis is subordinated to the larger, more inclusive elements of life.

AND now we come to the ever-present, annoying and often arduous problem of raising money to carry on the campaign.

I hardly think that anyone will deny that the pageant solves many of our problems, but when the solving of the money-making problem is looked into, then grave doubts begin to arise. For there is no use in denying that a pageant is an expensive thing to produce. The expense varies naturally with the kind of pageant and the size of pageant that you wish to give. Briefly, pageants may be divided into the following:

1. Outdoor (in a natural amphitheatre, or where seats or stage have to be built).
2. Indeer (in theatre or auditorium with accompanying scenic effects or scenery and lights), and further into:

1. Requiring one hundred participants.
2. Requiring three hundred participants.
3. Requiring five hundred participants.

A pageant means expenses in regard to

a. Costumes.
b. Properties.
c. Scenery (if indoors).
d. Lights (if indoors or outdoors in the evening).
e. Stage hands.
f. Place for rehearsal.
g. Printing.
h. Publicity.

It needs a number of well-organized committees behind it. In fact, it isn't a thing which can be done in the flash of a pan. It takes organization and devotion. That is why it is difficult for one city or town to undertake a pageant all by itself. It needs co-operation with other places to make a pageant a safe investment. The initial expenses of a pageant are heavy. If, however, the same pageant goes from place to place, the initial expenses of costumes, properties and scenery may be divided between all of these places, so that no one place will have the whole burden to bear. In other words, if Suffragists could be persuaded to look upon pageantry as a part of the organized work of the movement, we could probably enhance our revenue by very substantial sums every year of our lives. But success can only come through organized effort on the part of all, or the greater number of suffrage organizations. It cannot be done by one alone. This was proved conclusively by the experiment tried by the Equal Franchise Society of New York. That society conceived the admirable idea of producing the same pageant in most of the large cities of New York state in order to help win victory in 1915. The organizer was to go in advance and make all the preliminary arrangements, and the director was to follow to put the pageant into rehearsal. But alas! this excellent plan failed through lack of co-operation from the organizations throughout the state. Single-handed, the Equal Franchise Society was unable to cope with the situation. But the society made a splendid try at it.

Now it is my earnest conviction that if we could establish a National Bureau of Suffrage Pageants which should link together all organizations throughout the country by a series of pageants planned to go from coast to coast, we would accomplish surprising things by such a policy. A conference on this subject might be held, attended by delegates from all over the country, and a business-like, vigorous campaign be pushed to further this idea. Does it not seem worse than folly to allow this eminently powerful and appropriate means of aiding our cause to lie fallow? We should wake up! We should use the same energy and persistence and invention in pushing this venture through that we have shown in our slow but steady gain in the states, and our still more encouraging gains in the Senate and the House of Representatives. Let's waste no time, but begin now to make pageanty, the great drama of the people and for the people, serve us in this mighty struggle.

Welcome Home to Miss Vernon

A MOST enthusiastic audience crowded the Congressional Union Headquarters on Sunday, November 22d, to welcome home Miss Mabel Vernon, the Congressional Union organizer who has just completed an eight-months successful campaign for suffrage in Nevada. Miss Vernon was jubilant over the victory. In her account of her experiences, she said in part:

"In the West they do not have the feeling that suffrage is an old, old story. They were very willing to go to a suffrage meeting, particularly in the mining camps, where to advertise that a woman is going to speak is almost enough to cause them to close down the mines in order that they might hear her. This summer Miss Martin, the state president, and I went all over the state in a motor, traveling about 3,000 miles. We would travel sometimes 120 miles in order to reach a little settlement of about one hundred people, sixty voters perhaps. We had the conviction that if suffrage was going to win in Nevada it was going to win through the votes of those people who lived in the remote places. We knew Reno. We knew it well. We knew it was not to be counted upon as giving any majority in favor of suffrage. That was the object of the motor trip this summer.

"We traveled for miles and miles without seeing one sign of life. There was only the sand, the sagebrush and the sky. Even though we did not arrive until ten o'clock at night at the place where we were to speak, we always found our crowd waiting for us. There was one mining camp, one of the richest camps out there now, where the men said, 'We will give you ninety per cent, ladies, there is not a bit of doubt about it.' When the returns came in from that camp there were eleven votes against it and one hundred and one for it. The politicians laughed at us because we were so confident. 'Don't you appreciate that many men who promised to vote for you just want to make you feel good and haven't any intention of doing it?' they would say. When the returns came in I took a good deal of satisfaction in showing them that the men had kept their promises.

"The position that Nevada has geographically had a great deal to do with it. We made a house to house canvass to find out if the majority of women were in favor of suffrage and we found that women out there would say, 'Of course I believe in suffrage; I used to vote myself in Idaho.' One woman told me, 'I feel very much out of place here in Nevada because I haven't the right to vote. I voted for years in Colorado.' It would have been an easy thing to prove that at least 75 per cent of the women in Nevada were in favor of woman suffrage. When the men said 'We are willing that Nevada women shall have the vote when the majority of them want it,' we could say that the majority of the women in the state of Nevada do want it."

Miss Vernon then told of her plans for the future. She is going to Delaware, where Congressional Union headquarters have been established, for a year and will take charge of the work for the Union in that state. Delaware has the unique distinction of being the only state which can amend its constitution without a referendum to the people. It is only necessary that the amendment pass two consecutive legislatures for Delaware women to be enfranchised.

In addition to the Congressional Union headquarters which have been maintained in Wilmington during the past year, new headquarters, she announced, would be opened at Dover during the time that the legislature is in session. A vigorous speaking campaign covering the tiniest towns in the state will be started the first of January and a large mass meeting in Wilmington will start off the work. A lobbying committee will be maintained at the Capital during the time the legislature is sitting.

Miss Mary Swain Wagner, who was a delegate from New York State to the National American Woman Suffrage Convention at Nashville, and who stopped in Washington for a few days on her way home, gave a delightfully humorous speech on the federal amendment from the business woman's point of view. Mrs. Gilson Gardner, a member of the Executive Committee for the Union, then reviewed the legislative work for the amendment during the past year and outlined the plans for the coming session. It was announced that Mrs. Gardner would take charge of the legislative activities of the Congressional Union during the next session.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

Treasurer's Report

THE $50,000 mark which we set as our goal has now been reached. $50,000 has been raised and expended in the work for the Federal Amendment. This is exclusive of the money which has been received for sale of literature, subscriptions to the *Suffragist,* sale of banners, and through other purely business transactions. We now put $100,000 as the sum at which we will aim. The wonderful generosity and self-sacrifice which has given this splendid financial support to the Union's work in the past, fills us with hope and confidence that our new goal will be attained. $100,000 is an enormous sum, but it is small in view of the work necessary to win a national suffrage amendment. This involves speaking and organizing from one end of this country to the other. The work of the Congressional Union is national in scope and it must have greater funds to carry it through than is necessary for the smaller campaigns covering only one state. For all that the members of the Union have done in the past, and for all that they will do in the future, we are deeply grateful.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $100,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(*Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.*)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NOVEMBER 9th TO NOVEMBER 20th, 1914

Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert	$100.00
Mrs. Charles Bayly	10.00
Mrs. Helen Miller	5.00
Mrs. Anna Scott	1.00
Mr. Harry James	5.00
Mrs. Margaret Conway	2.00
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Miss Joy L. Webster	5.00
"C"	5.00
Anonymous	6.00
Miss Barbara Kelly	2.00
Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins	5.00
Collections	57.75
Membership Fees	23.00
Sale of Tickets	116.85
Total	$892.65
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	49 138 83
Total to November 20th, 1914	$ 0,031.48

1000 New Subscribers

ONE of our members, in sending in three new subscriptions to the *Suffragist,* writes: "I hope to be able to get more subscribers later, as I find the *Suffragist* very valuable in every way. I think that every old subscriber feels that the *Suffragist* is winning friends for itself each day." If each of our members would secure three new subscrbers, the paper would soon make such an impression upon public opinion as would materially advance the work for the federal amendment.

MEMBERS WHO HAVE SECURED NEW SUBSCRIBERS

NOV. 11th TO NOV. 21st

(*In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.*)

Miss Mabel Vernon	6
Mrs. Ida Waters	9
Miss Alice Paul	2
Mrs. Nina E. Allender	1
Miss Agnes Chase	1
Miss Lucy Burns	1
Miss Doris Stevens	2
Miss Frances F. Frothingham	1
Miss Elsie Agnes Lancaster	1
Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict	1
	25
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	369
Total to November 21st	394

A Christmas Gift

HAVE you a friend who is a Suffragist, but who is "not quite sure" about the federal amendment?

AND is she open minded and sincere, and willing to think?

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